

SEATS FOR 26,000 SEE DEWEY.

Reception Committee Determines Location of Public Stands.

THE ARCH TAKES FORM.

Arion and Liederkrantz Societies Combine for a Grand Chorus.

PUBLIC STANDS AND THEIR CAPACITY.

The route of the Dewey land parade, as announced by the committee, while meeting the approval of the public generally, and of those who have already undertaken considerable expense in the way of preparations to view the pageant, may yet be subject to some change.

According to a report that was current last night opposition developed in the committee yesterday against the University place section may prove strong enough to induce that body to return to the original Fifth avenue route.

Petitioners for the Fifth avenue route urge the larger number of important buildings there. Others declare that Broadway to be selected as the line of march from Twenty-third to Fourteenth street, will block the entire Broadway cable system and cause great inconvenience to many thousands of people.

A member of the Plan and Scope Committee is quoted as predicting that the change would be made back to Fifth avenue.

The Dewey Reception Committee on stands met yesterday afternoon in the office of Secretary Warren W. Foster and arranged for stands to hold 26,000 persons, for which the entire appropriation of \$30,000 will be spent. Admission to the stands will be entirely by tickets, to be issued by a committee of three. John P. Kane will be the chairman. The other two members are yet to be appointed by Mr. Guggenheimer.

The four thousand tickets to be issued for the "University" section in City Hall Park, will also be issued to holders using them as a stand to witness the fireworks.

The stand at the corner of Seventy-second street and Eighth avenue will be reserved entirely for 1,500 school children from the public schools. The children will be so grouped in the stand that those wearing white caps and capes will form the name "Dewey" against a background of other children, whose caps and capes will be dark.

Private stands to view the procession are being set up along the line of march. The old reservoir at Forty-second street is being covered with a gigantic framework that will seat 3,000 people. The Belmont building at Forty-second street, has been leased for the erection of a stand to hold 1,000 more.

Richard Weinbach, president of the Arion Society, and W. F. Mittendorf, president of the Liederkrantz, held a long conference yesterday with Frank W. Sanger, of the public committee, that resulted in arrangements for a united chorus of 250 voices to take part in the ceremonies in City Hall Park. The presidents of the two societies assured Mr. Sanger that the Germans are not only willing, but anxious, to aid in welcoming the great Admiral.

For the first time, the skeleton of boards and lath around the West Mount monument yesterday to take the appearance of the triumphal arch and its columned approach. Pillars and monoliths were placed in place all over the arch, and the bare pole nearest it was almost completely transformed into a pure white plaster column by half a dozen workmen, who stood on a scaffold about it all day.

Mrs. Astor's Condition Improved. Mrs. William Astor, who, upon returning to her home at No. 842 Fifth avenue, on Thursday night, after the Newport season, was attacked by influenza, which was much improved yesterday. It was said that Mrs. Astor is not seriously ill, and that her condition is being improved to take her usual walks.

Diagram Locating Public Stands.



MISER'S MONEY COST HIS LIFE.

Thrifty Bootblack Murdered and Robbed in the Night.

BOY HELPER ARRESTED.

Not Accused of Crime but Suspected of Complicity. Two Others Held.

Bartolo Spingola, who kept a fruit and bootblack stand at Stanton and Orchard streets, was brutally murdered in the basement of No. 88 Stanton street, early yesterday morning. The motive, the police believe, was robbery.

When found his pockets were turned inside out and the inside pocket of his waistcoat, where he had at least \$200 in bills, was torn out. Spingola was a miser and hoarded every penny that he made. He frequently showed his money to friends.

He slept in the basement where he was killed. His companion usually was Felipe Aventa, a boy who assisted him at the fruit stand.

Spingola closed his business at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. His body was found at 7 o'clock in the morning by Aventa, who notified Isaac Silver and James Reynolds, who keep a grocery store above the basement.

Giuseppe Spingola, a brother of the dead man, of No. 144 Ludlow street, and Giuseppe Delano, of No. 4 28th street, who owns a fruit stand opposite to the one kept by Spingola, and Aventa, were arrested. There is little evidence to connect the first two with the crime, but the police believe that Aventa knows all about the murder.

Spingola was killed with a knife and some blunt weapon. The right side of his face and head were crushed, and a heavy board found on the floor may have been used by the assassin. There were wounds on the hands and face which appear to have been made with a sharp knife. He was lying on the platform of a bootblack stand when found. The room bore evidence of a severe struggle.

Aventa is fourteen years old, but small and slender, and the police do not believe he could have inflicted the injuries upon his employer. Aventa was locked up because of the contradictory stories he told of his movements on Thursday night.

The police found the basement door unlocked. Dr. Fleischman, of Gouverneur Hospital, who reached the place at 7:30 o'clock, said Spingola had not been dead more than two hours.

Policeman Lyon tried the door at 12 o'clock Thursday night and Policeman Widder at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and both say the door was locked.

Aventa appears to be shrewd and cunning. He resisted the efforts of the detectives and Inspector Cross to get him to admit that he knew something of the murder.

The three prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Olmstead and held for examination to-day.

NUNS AND SCHOLARS UNHOUSED BY FIRE.

Academy Building Connected with a Convent in Illinois Entirely Destroyed.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 8.—Fire destroyed the St. Francis Xavier Academy, a school for girls, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, at an early hour this morning.

There were nearly seventy sisters and scholars in the building, and they escaped without being hurt. The loss of their clothing, a rain storm made their discomfort the greater. The convent adjoining the academy was saved with difficulty.

The convent was established in 1830. Some of the most noted educators of Illinois have attended the school connected with it or have taught in it.

The loss is \$75,000, with but \$15,000 insurance. The fire began in a new extension of the building, not yet completed. The work of the contractors was insured for about half its value.

ELECTRIC STREET CAR ACCIDENTS IN TWO CITIES.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 8.—As a result of a collision between two electric street cars on Ontario street early this morning, six persons were seriously injured.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8.—An electric street car on the Lindel line collided with a wagon load of school children at Channing and Lucas avenues to-day, fatally injuring two and badly hurting four others. Clara Engler was badly mangled and will die. Arthur Larimore, driver of the wagon, is thought to have been fatally hurt.

SANBRODE DONE AND DIED OF FEAR.

Trifling Pain Stops Beating of Heart Weakened by Shock.

DEATH COMES QUICKLY.

Rich Farmer Made Ill by Seeing Another Killed Dies of Fright.

It was the shock of seeing one man brain another with an axe that first weakened John Sanbrode's heart. After that very little was needed to stop its beating forever, and this occurred on Thursday when his leg came into unexpected contact with a carpenter's saw heated by the sun.

He was a large landed proprietor in North Bergen, N. J., and a member of many societies. Two years ago, while a guest at P. Beesli's hotel, South Beach, Staten Island, he witnessed a fatal quarrel between two fishermen who had just drawn their boat upon the beach. When he saw one fell the other with an axe he fell in a swoon.

Mr. Beesli carried him into the hotel and restored him to consciousness. He had intended to stay with his host much longer, but when he learned that the victim of the attack was dead, he was oppressed with a wild fear of being called as a witness in a trial that might result in sending a fellow being to the electric chair, and this prompted him to flee.

The prosecution needed his evidence, but could not find him.

For a long time he was ill, and it was feared that he would lose his mind. The physicians who treated him thought he was on his recovery that his heart was in a dangerous condition, and that constant tranquility was the only hope of his life.

This tranquility he sought with an intensity of ardor that endangered itself. He was frightened by the fear of being frightened. In his mind there was a constant vision of himself dropping dead at an unusual night, sound, sensation.

On Thursday, when he was overseeing the construction of a building on his own property, a sensation of heat was communicated to the calf of his leg, through the trousers that he had on, by a hot iron lying in the sun. His fear was realized on the instant, for he dropped dead with a single cry.

SHEEHAN ACCUSED OF HELPING KOCH.

Friends of Carroll Say He Has Contributed Money for the Latter's Defeat.

Friends of John E. Carroll accuse John C. Sheehan of conspiring with Joseph Koch and others to defeat him in the leadership of the Twenty-third district. Mr. Sheehan does not deny that he would like very much to see Mr. Carroll beaten, though he yesterday denied that he had contributed \$100 or anything else to the anti-Carroll campaign fund.

J. Russell, who is striving to down Sheehan in the Ninth, said yesterday that he knew that Sheehan had sent a check for \$100 to Abraham Schwab, treasurer of the anti-Carroll organization, together with a letter assuring him that he would gladly contribute more if needed.

The Sheehan men standing in the Ninth has been postponed until to-morrow. The Ramapo steal will be denounced by resolution.

Notes of the Theatre.

A cable received yesterday from Mme. Sembrich states that she will sail to-day for New York. She comes there early to take part in the musical festivals at Worcester, Mass., and Portland, Me.

"The Rounders" has been so successful at the Casino that it is being run throughout the winter. A date was however, given to Frank Perley to produce his new opera, "The Rounders," to be given at the Casino on the date of the production.

"The Rounders" will go on the road, returning to New York in January.

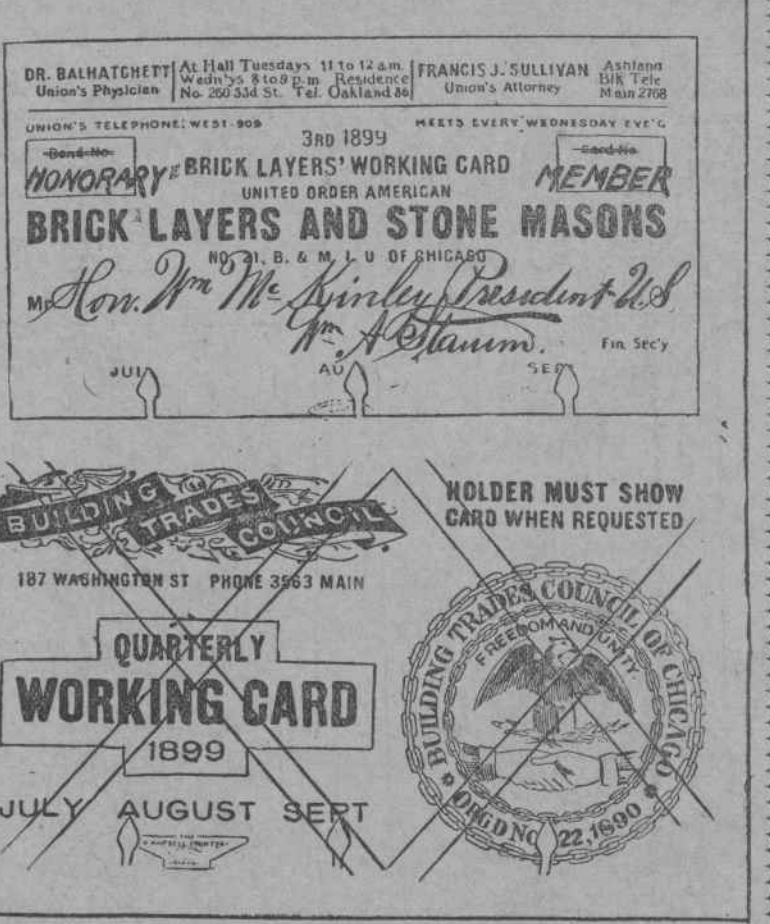
Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will go on the road during the coming season in a new farce comedy, under the management of Rich & Harris.

When the roof garden at the Casino closes it is proposed to make extensive alterations and make it a winter garden.

Mrs. John Wood, who has not been seen in New York since 1872, has been made an effort to come to the United States and assume the role of a lady in "The Great Ruby." Mrs. Wood was at one time a manageress in New York City, and an immense favorite.

Homer Davenport, the famous cartoonist of the Journal, who has been at Rennes during the Dreyfus trial, will arrive in New York to-day on the steamship New York. He brings with him many sketches made in the courtroom, and the Journal to-morrow (Sunday) will be replete with them.

WORKING CARD OF MCKINLEY, MASON.



This is a fac-simile of the card that makes the President of the United States a member of a trades union. Although the President of the Union, he is the first President to become a "union man." McKinley is to lay a corner stone in Chicago on October 3. The rules of the building trades of Chicago demand that no man be permitted to handle a trowel unless he holds a "union" card. The Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' International Union, No. 21, did not like the idea of refusing President McKinley the privilege of officiating with the trowel, and so it unanimously elected him a member.

The card was to have been dated September 1, but it was made out later, so as not to render the President liable to the \$2 fine incurred by every member who does not parade on Labor Day. Secretary Stannis declares that the stone itself must be union cut, or else the workmen will strike and not put up the building.

ROOM FOR ALL WHO COME TO SEE DEWEY

Police Will Prepare a List of Reputable Boarding Houses.

The tremendous influx of visitors to the city, already spoken of in the Journal, has brought the Dewey Committee to a sense of responsibility for the care of these strangers.

The visitors are pouring in by every train and every boat. The hotels are already overcrowded, and a list of reputable boarding houses is needed for the proper housing of the multitude.

The Dewey Committee recently asked Chief of Police Devery to furnish a list of responsible places, and yesterday the Chief sent the following instructions to all precinct commanders in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn:

"Six—You will cause to be procured and sent to me, in duplicate, with returns on Tuesday, September 12, a list of all the reputable hotels and boarding houses within your precinct, stating, with respect to each, the number of persons it is capable of holding and the rate per day.

In making up this list you will be careful to see that no reputed houses are included in which the slightest suspicion attaches are included in this report.

WILLIAM M. DEVERY, Chief of Police.

FOREIGNERS CAN'T SEE UNCLE SAM'S FIREWORKS.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Military and naval attaches of embassies and legations in this country will no longer be permitted to attend tests of guns and ammunition conducted by the Government. A special order was issued by the Secretary of War to-day in line with his recent declaration that such tests should be entirely secret.

The same strictness in the observance of secrecy will be maintained in the display where orders have been issued forbidding spectators to be present at the proving ground during the trial of guns, powder, shell or armor plate.

An Earl at the Criterion.

The Earl of Yarmouth and a party of friends occupied a box at the Criterion Theatre last evening.

SAVED HER BABY BY TAKING ITS LIFE.

Died with It, Fearing It Would Inherit Her Drink Habit.

HAD FOUGHT IN VAIN.

Shame and Dread for Her Nurseling's Future Made Her Give Poison and Drink It.

Test her baby should become a drunkard, like herself, Mrs. Rose Welsh poured carbolic acid down its throat, while she sat among the bullrushes that are covered at flood tide by the water of Newtown Creek. What was left of the poison she swallowed herself, and that ended a real as well as a potential drunkard.

She was a sober and happy woman up to the time of her second child's birth, one year ago, but during her period of weakness a doctor told her she needed stimulants, and she obeyed him too well. That was the beginning of the end of happiness in Thomas Welsh's small home, No. 137 Meeker avenue.

Welsh was a kind and helpful husband, but drink was the victor before he was aware of it. His wife experienced all the misery of a person of really good impulses, ever fighting, falling, resolving, promising—and falling again. And the thought that oppressed her most was that the craving for drink might be communicated to her nursing. Her little Maudie, aged four, saw many tears shed over that fear.

When Welsh returned home from his work on Thursday evening there was no supper ready for him. His wife's face was flushed and her utterance thick. He was too grieved to speak, for only that morning she had assured him brightly, with a kiss, that at last she was strong enough to triumph.

Perhaps it was the silence of his grief that brought back to her at dawn, when her brain was clear, the fear for her baby's future and the despair for her own. Maudie, between waking and sleeping, was conscious of kisses pressed upon her cheeks and forehead, and of her mother's tears.

She told this to her father when, an hour later, he asked her if she had seen the mother and child. He went to his work without breakfast, convinced that his unhappy wife had been drawn away from home by the desire for drink.

But it was the desire for death. She probably wandered about a good deal, brooding over it, with Thomas the younger in her arms. The bodies were found at Greenpoint avenue, near Hambolet street, about a mile from home. The babe was held tight to its mother's bosom, and two disfigured mouths, cold by that time, were pressed together. The mother did not appear to have carried them away thus. The child from which they had drunk lay near. In the woman's pocket was a school paper on which was scrawled this message:

"Good-by to all and Maudie."

Only a few minutes after the bodies had been taken to the police station, Thomas Welsh called there to ask if anything had been seen of a woman with a baby. The sergeant led him to the room where his wife and child lay. He fell upon his knees and took her hand upon his breast, and enabled old endearments to her, and said in a broken voice: "Maudie, I would have carried them away thus. The child from which they had drunk lay near. In the woman's pocket was a school paper on which was scrawled this message:

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TROOPS POUR INTO RENNES TO PREVENT ANY TROUBLE.

(Continued from First Page.)

POSSIBILITIES OF THE VERDICT.

HERE may be seen at a glance the various contingencies depending on the verdict that is expected to be delivered to-day at Rennes:

DREYFUS WILL BE VINDICATED—

If his seven judges are unanimous in his favor.
If six of them are in his favor.
If five of them are in his favor.
If four of them are in his favor.

HE WILL BE FREED, BUT UNDER A STAIN OF DISHONOR—

If only three of the judges are for him.

HE WILL BE CONDEMNED—

If the seven are unanimous against him.
If six of them are against him.
If five of them are against him.

He might appeal against conviction to the Military Court of Appeal, which would have the power to order another trial if it should find that the court-martial had erred. The same thing might be done by the Court of Cassation.

Against an adverse verdict of four against three, there would be no appeal—no way for Dreyfus to purge himself of the stigma of treason, although he would be a free man.

Acquittal would entitle him to a restoration of rank in the army and arrears of pay since his degradation. But so bitter is anti-Semitic feeling in France that the Government, while making him amends, would almost surely smuggle him out of France to recover his health with the companionship of his wife in some agreeable retreat far from the shadow of assassination.

GERMANY SAYS OFFICIALLY SHE NEVER KNEW DREYFUS.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes the following statement in its official columns this evening:

"We are authorized to repeat herewith the declarations which the Imperial Government, while loyally observing the reserve demanded in regard to the internal matters of another country, has made concerning the French captain, Dreyfus. For the preservation of his own dignity and the fulfillment of a duty to humanity, Prince Von Munster, after obtaining the orders of the Emperor, repeatedly made in December, 1894, and in January, 1895, to M. Hanotaux, M. Dupuy and M. Casimir-Perier declarations to the effect that the Imperial Embassy in France had never maintained either directly or indirectly any relations with Dreyfus.

"Secretary of State Von Buelow, in the Reichstag, January 24, 1898, made the following statement:

"I declare in the most positive manner that no relations or connections of any kind ever existed between the French ex-captain, Dreyfus, now on Devil's Island, and any German agents."

From anger or passion, not heeding hatred or prejudice, I have done my duty. You will do yours, which is to mete out justice. M. Demange examined the documents of the secret dossier one after the other, saying all the documents applied much more easily to Esterhazy than to Dreyfus. There was nothing to indicate Dreyfus was concerned any more than any one else. The leakage ascribed to him could only refer to the plans of fortresses, and this leakage continued until 1897.

"I have finished," said M. Demange, "my examination of the secret dossier. All France knows the worthlessness of its contents. Yet it is owing to it that the country has been distracted for months, and it has been thought that there were documents and proofs in it which might bring back to light a man who was a neighboring power. You are now acquainted with it. The secret dossier has been exploded."

After demonstrating the inanity and futility of the evidence of M. de Beaurepaire's witnesses, Mueller, Dubreuil, Villon and Cernuschi, counsel said the only proof left was the dossier. Who could have sent it? Who had written it? Complete light could only be shed on it by the production of the notes enumerated in the borders.

Standing room at the back of the court cost fifteen and twenty francs a seat.

Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, was brought in by General Chamoin and M. Paleologue, of the French Foreign Office, and a seat was given to him at the back of the judges' table.

Amid intense silence Maitre Demange rose to make the speech for the defence.

"However solemn the occasion may be," he began, "I must at the outset protest with all my soul against the allegation which one of the witnesses did not shrink from uttering. This witness did not hesitate to declare that whoever advocated the revision of this case—that is to say, who ever believed in the innocence of Dreyfus, was working against the army and against the country. I here declare that he does not know me and that he does not know Maitre Labori. Neither Labori nor myself would be here if these statements were true. Let me tell you simply this:

"The day on which, amid the shock of furious political passions, I saw let loose over our country this tempest of madness, I, a Frenchman, the son of a soldier, endured a further torture. When I turned my eyes toward Devil's Island, where was buried alive one who from the bottom of my heart I believed to be a martyr, I began to wonder if Divine Justice had not abandoned him. Since then I have recovered. I have hearkened to the voice of my conscience and have pursued an undeviating course, free

DEMANGE PLEADS HARD FOR DREYFUS.

He Turns Up the Evidence Against Him and Finds It Is Really Nothing.

Rennes, Sept. 8.—The hall of the Lycee was crowded this morning by persons anxious to hear the speech for the defence.

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